NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1885.

## EUROPE.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

Napoleon Resolved to I nnounce the Withdrawal of Fren ch Troops.

**OUR COUNTRYMEN AT ' (HE FRENCH COURT** 

The Herald's Photo graph of the Grand Reception fat the Tuileries.

NAMES OF THE AMERICANS PRESENTED.

What Naroleon Said to Gen. /Schofield.

Mysterion's Departure of Our Mediterranean Squadron.

Excited Conjectures as to the Mean ing of the Movement.

Searoom Wanted for the Squadron in Case of Emergency.

Another Meeting of the Rebel Bondholders.

The Erlangers Stated to Have Netted Two Millions of Dollars by the Loan.

INCIDENTS OF THE DUBLIN FENIAN TRIALS

FRANCE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Panus, Jan. 19, 1806.

ubinet Meeting on the Mexican Question—The Emperor
Changes His Mind and Resolven to Announce the Wishfraveal of the French Troops—Americans at the Imperial
Ball—What Their Majesties said to General Schofield and
Minister Bigelow—Napoleon's Opinion of Sherman—
Names of Those Presented—Notabilities, Gossip and

The great topic of interest is the approaching address of the Emperor at the opening of the Chambers on Monday next, and particularly as to what he will say about Mexico. It was the original intention of his Majesty to give this delicate subject the go-by, and say nothing about it. At a meeting of ministers, held a few days since, the Emperor stated this as his intention, which, however, he found unanimously opposed by his Cabinet. The ministers stated that there was too much feeling in relation to the Mexican question, too much excitement among the people to allow it to be much feeling in relation to the Mexican question, too much excitement among the people, to allow it to be passed over in such cavalier style, and that they were not willing to bear the weight of responsibility which the blence of the Emperor, at a time and on an occasion when every one is waiting with anxiety to hear what he will say, would impose upon them. The result was that the Emperor changed his course, and will say something. Before this the Cabinet had expressed itself almost unanimously to the Emperor in favor of an immediate withdrawal of the troops, to which the Emperor replied that it could not yet be done with safety.

Now what will he say? Yesterday the Bourse was more

Now what will he say? Yesterday the Bourse was more noyant than it has been for weeks, and it was so uner the influence of a general impression that the Em-eror intends plainly intimating on Monday next that he will withdraw his troops from Mexico as soon as possible, and that he hopes to accomplish it at least within the nds of the present year. This is, indeed, the impresand should it not be realized the reaction will be tre-mendous. We shall know so soon, however, just what his Majesty has said, that speculations at present are

P.
GRIOW AND GENERAL SCHOPLELD AT THE
TULBRIES BALL.

I was in hopes his Majesty might have dropped a hint at the ball on Wednesday evening as to what he would say next Monday, and had he been inclined to ventilate his speech a little he had an excellent opportunity in his remarks to Mr. Bigsiow or Major General Schoffield, with both of whom he conversed. But the Sphinx kept the solution of his riddle to himself, and said nothing compromising. A "little bird," flying about the presentation room while I was awaiting the entrance of their Rajesties into the Saile des Morickaux, has told me just what their Majesties did say, and their remarks, although not particularly significant, may be interesting as the remarks of persons occupying such exalted positions always are, even to democratic ears.

At the head of the line of our cod Tymen and fair countrywomen to be presented by Mr. Bigelow stood Major General Schofield, and upon his name being promounced the Emperor, addressing bim in Engineh, said, "General, I am very glad to see you. You were in the line with General Sherman, I believe?" The General replied that he had been for a time, when the Emperor How long do you remain here?" The ed that he abould stay in Europe a year, but General replied that he should stay in Europe a year, but intended leaving Paris in a few weeks; upon which his Majesty said, "I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again," and passed on. General Schofield was the only one of the presentes to whem his Majesty spake. The Empress said to him that she "hoped he was enjoying himself in Faris." To Mr. Bigelow the Emperor remarked that "he was glad to see so many of his compatriots present," and especially remarked the beauty and fine appearance of the American ladies, adding, with a grim smile, "You, however, always present resutiful isdies." The Empress asked Mrs. Bigelow if there were "many of her compatriots in Paris now," and upon Mrs. Bigelow replying that "the hope of the konor of a presentation to her Majesty kept many of them here," the Empress

mented on Wednesday evening. The following is the list of the presentees:—Major General J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Mrs. Edwards Pierrepont and Miss Perrepont, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Blodgett and two Misses Blodgett, of New York; Mrs. John P. Hale and two Misses Hale, of New Hampshire; Mrs. and Mrs. D.

movable as a statue upon each step, punctually at nine o'clock, and found a large number already assembled in the Salle des Marchaux awaiting the arrival of their Majesties, who, after the presentations, which take place in an adjoining room, come directly into the Salle des Marchaux. In this beautiful room, decorated with the portraits of all the marshals of the first empire and lighted with the blaze of a thousand candles (no gas is used in the Tuileries), a raised platform is prepared for their Majesties, and a square space enclosed by benches. These latter were already occupied by richly dressed ladies. While awaiting the entrance of the Emperor and Empress I stood and interested myself in the less im-Empress I stood and interested myself in the less im-portant but still celebrated persons who came into the

A short, bluff-looking man, with the red sash of a Mar-shal of France crossing his breast, was walking up and down, conversing with a tall man with gray hair and mustache, and wearing a white cloth coat and red trousers. The short man talks quickly and nervously, occasionally suddenly turning to shake hands with some one who has just entered. The tail man seems to defer to his opinion and treats him with great and marked politeness. The short man is Marshal Canrobert, the here of the Crimea and the commandant of the military department of Paris, and the tail one is the Prince of the German Principality of Hoborachilers. German principality of Hohenzollern,

THE PRINCESS METERACICAL

The door opens, and a lady comes in alone and unattended, but whose presence immediately attracts about her a crowd of courtiers. There is something in her appearance which betokens power, influence and a high degree of fascination. It is not beauty; for she is, degree of fascination. It is not beauty; for she is, though tall, exceedingly thin, and her face, though ighted up with vivacity and intelligence, anything but dome—her mouth extravagantly large, and her eyes full and protruding. She is dressed in an exceedingly eccentric style—in what is technically known as "Spanish mourning"—a tunic of black illusion, with alternate for the only head ornament an immense red rose in the back of her hair. The ladies say that no one but the eccentric, daring, dashing, unconventional Princess Met-ternich would be permitted to wear such a dress at a

THEIR MAJESTIES. At half-past ten the Emperor and Empress were an-nounced, and as Strauss' band, scated in a balcony above, struck up a quadrille, their Majesties, preceded by a number of chamberlains, came in and took their seats upon the estrade. The Empress has grown exceedingly stout. Her Majesty, it must be recollected, will be forty years old on the 5th of May next—an age at which ladies frequently begin to exhibit embonpoint. I am afraid too, that her Majesty has taken to putting a little artifl cial color upon her beautiful cheeks. She is beginning to show that Time, with his iron tooth, will not spare beautiful women, even though they be empresses. She was dressed simply, yet very richly—a robe of white spot ted tulle, the skirt of which was dotted with golden beer a tiara of diamonds, and a gold and diamond butterfly upon her brow, while upon her neck she wore a rich collar of large emeralds, and two rows of diamonds. The Emperor was dressed in his usual ball costume of General of Division. The Princess Mathilde wore white satin. of Division. The Princess Mathilde wore white sain. The Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clottide, contrary to the expectations of everybody, who supposed that their "little difficulty" with their Majesties had been arranged, were not present. Neither was the Duchess de Mouchy, nei Princess Anna Murat. The place at the right of the Emperor, usually occupied by the Prince Napoleon, was filled by the Princess of Hohenzollern.

Mr. Bigelow's tall, commanding figure was well suited with his rich uniform. Mrs. Bigelow looked more than charming in a dress of rich white satin, with point lace trimmings, and a headdress a la Greeque, trimmed with pearls and silver. Mrs. Governor Morton, of Indians, wore a rich matter colored satin, with pearl head trimming, whife lace, and a diamond rosette in her hair. Mrs. J. C. Savery wore a delicately shaded like and white rilk dress, trimmed with white Cluny lace, hair a la Greeque, with cherry-colored velvet bands and silver pendants. the United States Minister to Spain, and who attracted satin seemed to be decidedly in vogue, as indeed it is in Paris during the present season. General Schofield was dressed in his military uniform, and attracted great atten-tion during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow retired at

Among the curiosities of the ball were the Embassy from Morocco, dressed in the long white burnous and AMERICANS PRESENT.

Among the American residents of Paris present were Dr. Thomas W. Evans, Dr. Gordon, Dr. W. E. Johnson, Mr. Hiram Hutchinson and Mr. Edward Gould Buffern.

Tuesday.

Newspaper Accounts.

ROSE COLORED OPINIONS ON THE MEXICAN CRISIS—
MAXIMILIAN TO BE RACKED UP.

[Paris Jan. 18) correspondence London News.]

The Prose says that at the bail at the Tuilerics last night the intention attributed to the Emperor to an induce in his speech the evacuation of Mexico for this year was favorably received by all the political company. The belief in this news greatly contributed to the firmness of the Bourse to-day. At the same time there are propis standing in a good position to be well informed who maintain that the news is not, true, and that the Emperor cannot make up his mind to a step which, however explained, must make it patent to all the worldthat the Mexican expedition, the darling pet personal conception of his own brain, was a mirstake, and is a failure. It is certain that order yet unreaked, and which are preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, prescribe the sending out of how thousand or here thousand some troops. This does not look tike reaccustion.

[Paris (Jan. 19) correspondence of London Gobe.]

stops before placing itself upon it, and it depends upon the French government to retain it there. We wish the word were said; we hope it will be.

If the United States were our natural enemies we might trouble ourselves a little as to what they thought; but as, on the contrary, they are our natural allies, it is important that we know what are their causes of grievance and discontent in this Mexican question. We are not to take account of the grievances of our enemies—they always have them. We ought to care for the complaints of our friends.

I have ever taken the liberty of praising those sovereigns who knew how to stop in time—that is to say, before necessity manifested itself in its most unwelcome shape—that of wounded honor. I have commended Louis Philippe for not affronting the European coalition of 1840 on account of Syria. I have lauded without hesitation, and with the pleasure that I have always found in impartiality, the European exalting waged an excellent war in the Crimea, and, better still, for knowing when to stop it, in spite of England. I have never hesitated in praise of the peace of Villafranca, which arrested the Italian war in time to prevent a European war. There have been cocasions also when the qualities which I permit myself to praise in the Emperor have been practised by him in contrariety to my dearest hopes and, perhape, his own reclings. It is this last reflection, it is this faculty which the Emperor have been practised by him in contrariety to my dearest hopes and, perhape, his own ideas, it is the gift of knowing how to step it time, which makes me hope that we are to see a new and remarkable example in the Mexican question. It would be a new and shining proof of the salitary difference between the new and old empire, and, for ourselves, we are not the proof of the salitary difference between the new and old empire, and, for ourselves, we are not seen the salitary difference between the new and old empire, and, for ourselves, we are not seen the seen and which the Emperor for the

both within and without.

NAPOLEON PROMISES MAXIMILIAN THE PRESENCE OF HIS TROOPS FOR ONLY ONE YEAR LONGES.

(Paris correspondence (Jan. 18) of the Independance Belge.]

I am assured that M. de Bombelles, the confidant of the Emperor Maximilian, who was in France, took his departure on the 16th, after saying farewell to the Emperor and Empress; and it is added that he is charged with announcing to the new sovereign of Mexico that he may count for a year longer upon the presence of our troops in his empire, but that France will make no engagement beyond that. This assertion seems to me at least most likely.

EMPRESS CARLOTTA'S WINDFALL.

[From the London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 20.]

Two commissioners have just taken their departure for Mexico, in order to carry to the Empress Carlotta the property which she has inherited from the late King Leopold. It is said to amount to twenty millions of france, but the Empress will only receive the interest of that sum, the late King having placed the capital in such a way that it cannot be touched.

ITALY.

Our Florence Correspondence.

FLORENCE, Jan. 16, 1866.

Ralian Politics—The Carnival Season—Sudden Departure of the American Squadron from the Mediterranean—All the Ships to Rendezvous at Lisbon—Speculations Among the Diplomats as to the Cause—American Interests in Spain to be Cared For—Rush of Americans to Haly—Petil's Brother-in-Law Decorated, &c.
As I fore-shadowed in my last, Parliament has been

laborate and complete their projects for the successful additional to the points I have already given you has additional to the points I have all and improve the ways and means; but generally it is understood that they are to cut down expenses to the very lowest possible point, and then increase the taxes on certain articles, by which means they hope to bring both ends nearer together, and stave off for a time the financial pressure that is sure to come to Haly, if something or other continuous time they are the time that they are the pressures, and secure at once a vote that shall be in the nature of a vote of confidence, and with that strong promise of admission the pressure of the legislature hands of secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure and secure and with that strong promise of admission in the care of the legislature hands of secure and secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure and secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure and secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure at the care of the legislature hands of secure at the care of the legislature hands of the legislature h lies on on the part of the legislative branch of govern-ment they hope to carry themselves and the nation through. The left, which is the strongest party in Par-liament, as it is the most liberal, will give to liament, as it is the most liberal, will give to
the ministry its carnest support, and will offer
no factious opposition. The result of the recent supplementary elections has been favorable to the liberals,
and they feel themselves surely growing sule postand they will so pursue a policy laid out that there. If
be little danger of their maing ground before the people.
They desire to place the kingdom first upon a sound and
firm financial basis before they attempt to develop the
undred and one scheme to advance Italian liberty and hundred and one schemes to advance Italian liberty and the idea. So we need not anticipate any more crises if the ministry will but exhibit a moderum of ability and the slightest anxiety to consider and combine all the elements of opposition in the kingdom. All minor differ-ences will be sunk for the time being in the desire to advance the well-being of the State. When the great kingtions that divide parties will come up and be discussed and settled. That must be after Rome is a part and percel of the kingdom, and Venice too.

The carnival season is progressing comfortably and quietly, with very little unusual gayety and sport that the public can indulge in. The fashlonable world, hywever, is dancing furiously every night, and bals m are not unfrequent. On Saturday evening last a public bal mangué was given at the Pergola theatre; but, it being the first of the liancy and success which mark those later in the season. The private boxes were not very full, nor was the numper of people on the floor either large or enthusiastic. It takes time to work up the proper spirit among the gay people to carry on a bal masque in the old style. As yet people to carry on a bal masque in the old style. As yet they are too cold and uninterested to become particu-THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON MYSTERY.

The United States SQUARRON STREAM.

As the fact is pretty well known through Italy and
France, I presume it will do no damage at home to state
that the American fleet has, in obedience to orders reserved from Washington, suddenly sighted its anchors,
and to now en route for Lisbon. Portugal, again, to spend
the winter in the Tagus. You probably know the cause
of this unexpected move as well as anybody in the
squadron, and doubtless better. No one, save the Admiral and his considents in the squadron, knows the reaconfidence of the withdrawal, from the Mediterracean is midwinter of the squadron after it had nestled into com-fortable quarters to hybernate, and they being sensible repeat. You can do that at home under better lights. Whatever the cause, the fact has caused a deal of dis-

Patti herself. One deserves the distinction as much as the other.

OUR COUNTRYMEN ABROAD.

The rush of Americans through Florence at this time is unprecedented. They soom to be bound in one direction—Rone—and generally they remain here but a short time, expecting to do wonders of art in the spring. American society is very gay in Rome, and indeed is the only society that seems to manifest any vitality there. Americans are everywhere in the Eternal City, and some of the Italians are fearful that one of the petroleum princes from Petrolia may buy out the entire place before the people can get a chance to vote themselves into the Italians are fearful that one of the petroleum princes from Petrolia may buy out the entire place before the people can get a chance to vote themselves into the Italian kingdom. They have heard wonderful stories of the fabulous wealth of these olly knights, and. knowing the Yankee inclination to bay up land, feel ill at ease. There was a large and delightful social gathering at Rev. E. E. Hall's last night of resident Americans and those temporarily sojourning here. Rev. Mr. Hall is the pastor of the American church here, and working faithfully in his sphere of duties. The Americans need a church here, and deserve aid from home. A chapel has been built in Faris; why not one here? The city is through with our countryment through the winter, and no hetter social and rehgious centre could be devised than a church. The present one is small and not well fitted for the purpose. A fine chapel ought to be built.

Newspaper Accounts.

Newspaper Accounts.

Newspaper Accounts.

EXCITEMENT CAINED AT FLORENCE BY THE DEPARTURE OF OUR SQUADROM—TROCALE ESTWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES PREDICTED.

(Florence (Jan. 14) correspondence of the London News.)

By the time this letter reaches you, you will know how far the intelligence which I telegraphed to you at the smallest of the amedi hours this morning was correct, and you will in all probability know more of the consequences of the fact alluded to than we do here. I could not, and cannot but think that the tidings were sufficiently authentic and important to justify me in informing you of them by telegraph. The intelligence that Admiral Goldsberough had received orders to proceed instantly with all the powerful squadron under his orders out of the Mediterranean to Lisbon, taking with them the entire twelvemouth's stores which the Americans nesses in these waters, was communicated to me in a brilliant bull room by a gentleman ordinarily very well informed, and who had just received the information from a friend of his, an officer of one of the ships of the savadron. I ascertained that no such intelligence had reached any of the numerous members of the corps diplomatique who were in the rooms. But I found that a distinguished American gentleman present had received a telegram to a similar effect. From the captain of one of the ships of the squadron. I found further that intelligence had received a telegram to a similar effect. From the captain of one of the ships of the squadron. I found further that intelligence had been received, though it had not yet become generally known, but there had been some "fromble" on the Rio Grande. And the two facts seemed capable of an ominous connection.

Of course the immediate comments was "trouble" be-

the Kin Grande. And the two facts seemed capable of an ominous connection.

Of course the immediate comment was "trouble" between France and the United States.

"And the Emperor will yield, and yield at once, for he would have all to lose and nothing to gain from such a sarringle," sthispered in my ear the representative of a court, neither English, American, Italian, nor—I need-carriedy add—French.

"It is shutting the golden bridge behind the Emperor," and an English gentleman a few minutes later. "He cannot afford, he cannot venture to yield in the face of overt menae."

"France," said another Englishman, "will expect us to stand by her; and this we cannot, ought not, must not, and shall not do. And then there will be more.

The Military Insurrection—Prim's Cause Regarded as Hopeless—D'Donnell Anxions the Insurgent Chief Should Escape.

Pith GIVEN UP.

[Madrid (Jan. 15) correspondence London Times]. Abandoned to himself, uncheered by the slightest demonstration in his favor, Prim can hardly bear up for any length of time, nor would any prolonged resistance on his part now avail either himself or his country. What might have happened, had he struck one great blow and distinguished himself with some brillant achievement at the outset, it would now be idle to speculate.

O'DONNELL ANXIOUS FOR FIM'S ESCAPE, [Madrid (Jan. 16) correspondence of London Times.]

From all we can make out of the government's disposition, however, there is little doubt but "golden bridges"

mirder lajor tamino is cold blood, sarceably to the report of yesterday, which I feel inclined atterly to disbelieve.

Rhould Prim take reluge in Portugal, as he is most likely to be allowed to do, if not to morrow, in a very few days, the stir in neal's minds, which has already considerably ablated, would som case altogether. The Spaniards, as a nation, have no hope in a revolution, and never tried their hand at one. This is, perhaps, the first instance in which a military revolt relied to some extent of popular support, and agregious disappointment has been the result. I have been assured that before Prim set out for his "shooting party" at Aranjuez the Progresiates in league with him secretly anousled the lowest classes, the profelaires, who have their abode in those bervins de beys, which are the fauthourgs St. Antoine and St. Martin of Madrid, and they thought they could have as much help in those quarters as they wanted; indeed, much more than they wanted, for, upon seeing the disposition of the men they had to deal with, they became afraid of letting loose a pack of demons which it would not be in their prover to restrain, and it was resolved that there should be no popular rising in Madrid; but that either the movement should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento. Bike so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demonstration should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento, like so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demonstration should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento, like so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demonstration should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento, like so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demonstration should be limited altogether to a military pronunciamento, like so many others of the capital. It is probably to these encummances that I'm alluded by those works in his prociamation where he app

Another Meeting of the Rebel Bondhold-ers-Messra, Erlanger Asserted to have Netted Half a Million by the Loan, &c.

bef.

After a few observations from Mr. Morgan respecting a plan which had been circulated for recouping the holders of the loan, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Fenian Trials—A Fenian Who Objected to be Lectured.—Further Arrests.
THE DUBLIN TRIALE.

(Dublin (Jan. 18), correspondence London Fost.)
The trial of Cornelius Dwyer Keane, a native of Skibberson, and, it is alleged, an active member of the Fenian conspiracy, commenced yesterday. The Attorney General, in opening the case against him, alleged that he was intimately acquainted with O'Donovan (Rossa), and that he had attended a meeting in Dublin at which Stephens was present, and told the "Head Centre" that he had sworn in four hundred Fenians at Chonakity.

The jury, after about half an hour's consideration, returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment. In answer to the usual questions the prisoner said—I did not intend, up to last night, having myself defended by counsel at all, for I did not believe there was justice to be had for any prisoner charged at I was in this country. I was fully convinced of that after the Cork trials; for not alone are the prisoner's own acts brought against him, but the acts of others, of which he was not even cognizant. Now, my lord, I have only one request to make, and that is, that you well not give me any advice or lecture, as you have done to the other prisoners. I ask you simply to pass sentence on me, and give me nothing in the shape of advice or lecture, for I assure you it would be lost upon me.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—It is not my intention to administer any advice or lecture for I assure you it would be learned. A prisoner—Met decidedly.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—It is not prisoner, and determined to preserve in this criminal course.

Prisoner—Met decidedly.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—It is not proposed and conduct show me that it would be interned to preserve in this criminal course.

Prisoner—Met decidedly.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald—It is not put intention to administer any advice or lecture, for I assure you it would be leaved to you. I shall, therefore, at once pronounce the sentence of the court, which is that you be kept in penal servitude for the y

prisonment with hard labor.

[Dublin (Jain 19) telegram London Times.)

Francis Cleary, who pleaded guilty yesterday, was to-day admitted to ball on his own recognizances in 5500, and two securities in £200 each. The trial of hemis Dowling Mulcaby is being proceeded with. Two persons, named O'littlen and Dunne, were arrested in Belfast last high for Fenhamsur. They were brought before the magistrates this day and remanded.

RELEASE OF THE TWENTY-ONE SLIGO PRISONERS.

[From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 18.]

This day the prisoners confined in Silgo [ai] were liberated, the Attorney General not considering the evidence-audicient for detention.

## THE CARNIVAL SEASON.

The Arion Society. The Arion Society held its fifth carnivalistic source last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms which were again fully decorated with a profusion consideration of the season, and the last carnivalistic source of the season, and quaintances of the society—the female "fools"once more admitted to the sanctum of bajazzos and "fools," as the Arion's call themselves when they are in

Rarum.
Die Bierbrauer denken: "Krieg" Du nur den Krobs, Harum, etc. Denn wir trinken Wein—und's Bier sauft der Flobs." Harum, etc.

Doch was sie un brauen, at eitel, eitel Dunscht.

Harum.

Harum, eite.

Harum, bitscharum, bem, bum, bum,

Der muesate wahrhaftig von schoenen Eltern sein,

Harum, bitscharum, bum, bum, bum.

For the first time in the annais of the carnival a female
Bajazzo appeared in the butt, as the curious carnivalistic
chancel is termed from which these indicrous discourses
are delivered. Mile. Rhode, an actress of the Staft
theatry, mounted the chancel and delivered quite a
serious speech about everything connected with the position and influence of the female portion of humanity in
the society of men. The lady was duly noncred by a pro
cresion and a presentation speech by Zeus Hundt. There
upon, a comic song, composed by some female association

you denouncing those fellows composing the

"Gode of the Glymp." One of the verses was as fol
lows:—

Neht dort unten, nagt sie,
Friedelogen, nagt sie,
Nimmt die Frense, nagt sie,
Auf das Korn, nagt sie,
Pass sie schirthe, nagt sie,
Norst so schirthe, nagt sie,
Von den Narren, nagt sie,
Im Olymp.
A translation of which is as follows:—
Looks bere, name des

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL AND THE PRESDENT. The rumor is obtaining very extensive credit in Vash

in those States. He probably believes that the Sta-authorities should not be left to the operation of the is without giving them the above means of protection and

THE NORTH CAROLINA PREEDMEN—PROJECTED ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of North Carolina, is in the city and has testified before the Reconstruction Committee con-cerning the animus of the people of that State. Major Charles Wickersham, Superintendent of the Southern district of the same State, passed through the city yeaterday, en route for New York, on a short leave of absence. He gives a very encouraging account of the social order and increasing prosperity of the section from

gress is now endeavoring to dictate in reference to the to be introduced in the Legislature of the above State The preamble reads:--Whereas certain persons, hereto this State, and by reason of the existing disability upon their part to hold the same, the title to said lands being vested in white persons; and whereas, equity requires make it appear in any court of record that he or she the same, the court is directed to decree that the title is and also that possession of land for three years by any freedman shall be considered prime fucie evidence of

A meeting of prominent politicians will be held in this city some time during the coming week, for the purpose tions, loyalists from the border States who have seats by pretation of republica m, are prominent in this move-ment for an organizati of the friends of the President, The name "National don Party" will probably be adopted. Delegations active politicians from all the

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES AT WORK—CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Several of the most important House committees obtained permission last work to sit during sessions, and have been at work on accumulated business. The Committee on Ways and Means have been in frequent and indicated committees. now here, and are preparing a flat of articles which might colves and Canada coal in experted, at others it is imported? The balance, it against us, would be triffing at the end of a year. Along other portions of the border there is a similar exchange of many other articles of mutual production. Canada consequence of the workings of our internal revenue system, which imposed heavy taxes on many articles of our own manufacture that were allowed to cross the line evenue tax levied by the United States government or the same articles when produced by onneives, with the restriction that the free list will be made to embrace

A circular will be issued from the Treasury Department to morrow rescinding former orders relative to hitherto been exempt from taxation. After March I,

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Saturday six hundred and forty thousand deliars in government bonds, as the amount due for constructing the first forty miles of the road commencing at Omaha. The report of the commissioners accepting the road, is said to be very complimentary to the company for the manaer in which they have done the work.

YISTORS TO THE WHITE MOTES.

The ruch to the White House on Saturday was even greater than on any day since the session of Congress. The Senate adjourned over Saturday, and many of its members called upon the President to compile the positical chart and take their bearings asem for the coming week. Without this the President and a majority of the dominant party in Congress would inevitably crift

hands of the Committee on Claims for some time, and that for some cause not explained there is a decided objection to living up to the compulsory agreement put upon Mr. Ford. The latter gentleman is entirely ignorant of the cause of the delay in antisfying his claim, and has no assurance when the same will be

It was recently stated in some of the newspapers that after Governor Alken had made a speech to the House price by a pegro being brought forward to answer appeared before that committee with Mears. Trescuts and Whaley, and turther, that he saw no negro there It is believed, however, that the next day a colored man named Hansier, from South Carotina, made some state ments on the same subject to the committee.

THE MUSTERING OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE REMAINS OF COL. DWIGHT A. WGODNURY, who was billed at Malvern Hill on July 3, 1800, he been explanated by the committee most Otton Admit Mich., for that purpose, and are on their day in 1